give any reason for withholding the information

we so much desire.
From 1821 to 1833, while in the Senate, in

the House of Representatives, supporting the

Administration, leading the opposition, in fierce debate, and on the field of blood, "although the

best shot in Virginia," refusing to shoot Henry Clay, his old enemy, because he had "a wife and children, to shed tears over his grave," in

this pretended sympathy for the rights of a few negroes is to supersede the rights of the free white population, of ten times their whole num-

slave, (that opprobrium, in the opinion of some gentlemen, to all civilized society and all free

government:) there are few stations in life

where friendships so strong and so lasting are formed, as in that very relation." Eccentric man! An idiosyncracy all his life! How true his own off-rejeated exchanation. My moviner she only knew me." Many says his biographer, who professed to know him, could not comprehend the "hair-trigger" sensibility of the

Mr. Garland claims that Randolph, by the

defence of the doctrine of State rights, saved the Union; his masterly defence having pre-

had been won; the States and the Union, in

"Like a star that maketh not haste,

which attracts our attention. His history is an

always kept her portrait hanging before in his chamber."

Webster, Clay, Calhoun-their character has

a unity, a transparent simplicity; that of Ran-dolph as contradictory as the changing winds

He said of himself, "I have been sick all my

"Days of my cherished youth, When, all unfelt Time's footsteps fell, And all unheeded flew—

That he was great, admits no question. From youth to old age, he was Virginia's favorite and honored son. From the Administration of the elder Adams to that of Jackson, he was an em-

long career, were his warm friends or bitter

enemies : "for detraction will follow merit, as

shadow follows the sun." It was one of his maxims, given as advice to a young friend, "Make yourself useful to your friends and

troublesome to your enemies."

For a long period, he was the leading advocate and defender of the State rights doctrine—

the doctrine of Patrick Henry, George Morrow, and Jefferson—a germ which, planted in Vir-ginia, blossomed in Massachusetts during the

embargo, and at a later period produced its matured fruits in South Carolina, during the Administration of General Jackson; a mighty

tree, whose roots, stretching across the Conti-

nent, spreads its branches from the Bay to the

PALMETTO State, and scatters its fruits over all

friend and an enemy, he proved himself equal

to every duty and every emergency; for he was

He was a brilliant, erratic genius, a wander-ing comet, inflamed, inflammable, inflaming

everything he touched. "The fiery star was in the ascendant at his birth, and pursued him

through life, both as a destroying element, and

a subtile, Promethean flame, consuming the soul. It is a remarkable coincidence that his birth-place, the cherished home of his childhood, and

the house in which he spent the first fitteen

years of his manhood-Cawsons, Matoax, and

Bizzarre-were all, in succession, consumed by

It is not strange that such a fiery spirit should be a cordial hater. But it is pleasant to learn that he could forgive an enemy. His duel

mined to receive his enemy's fire, but not to re

turn it. In vain were the remonstrances of his

friends. He carried out his purpose, and Clay's wrath was overcome. "I trust in God, my dear sir, you are untouched; after what has occur-

sand worlds."

Nor was he unwilling to acknowledge the merits of his great rival. In the last public ad-

dress he ever made, during the crisis of the Union, when hours were weeks, when all men

were awaiting the conflict between the General

Government and the State of South Carolina, he said, "There is one man, and one man only, who can save this Union: that man is HENRY

CLAY. I know he has the power, I believe he

will be found to have the patriotism and firm-

ness equal to the occasion." It will be remem-bered that, in fulfilment of this political proph

esy, the crisis was passed safely by Clay's Com

During his last visit to Washington,

went to the Senate Chamber, and took his seat

in rear of Mr. Clay," who happened to be ad-

interview with you."

They grasped hands and parted, to meet no more on earth. This done, he left with a lighter

with Clay has been adverted to.

ordial and carnest in all that he did.

Dreams of the morn of life, farewell! a long,

That taketh not rest.

His God-given hest."

perfect harmony, moving

Look at the relation of master and

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA

"THE POSITION OF PARTIES-THE PRESI-DENTIAL QUESTION," is the caption of an ably-written article, the leader under the editorial head of the Era of the 2d instant, Mr. Editor, which has not failed to attract very consider able interest in all who have read it in this part of the country. It was written, evidently, with care, and gives a candid view of the condition and prospects of the two leading parties in the country; but still I do not see all the points set forth in that interesting article in the same light in which you view them. It is not, however, so much my present purpose to point out wherein we differ, as to give you some New England facts, which are destined to have quite an influence upon the coming Presidential con-test; yet we know "the Land of the Pilgrims" has not so much relative strength in a Presi-dential election now as it had a half of a century ago. Her influence will be important in the next Whig National Convention, as the entire slave States will go against the favorite candidate of the North, and yet they cannot defeat him unless four. at least, of the New England States can be induced to go with the South. The great effort of the present time here, with the friends of President Fillmore and Secretary Webster, is to secure delegates to the Convenreally to vote in the Convention with the South. Upon this point we are to try strength; and upon the result of the contest, in this stage of Presidential movements, depends the success of the Whig party. If General Scott shall be sup-ported in the National Cenvention by the delegates from New England, his nomination will be certain. This every Free Soil man in this part of the country admits; this every Whig and every Democrat admits. The Democrats do not expect to carry a single New England State against Gen. S., and yet they do not fear but they can carry half of New England against any other candidate whom the Whigs

Fillmore and General Scott, with the chances six to one in favor of the latter. Here the Whigs are for a new candidate almost to man as they go for no re-election to the Presidency, and they view Mr. President Fillmore a varies of a term and besides all this General Scott was the 1 2 2 against a rain, Comean Taylor in the last National Convention, while no one thought of or voted for President Fillmore for the Presi-While thousands of Whigs will neve ive their votes to re-elect any man who has d the office of President, thousands and tens of thousands of Democrats will vote for General Scott, Whig though he may be, whenever they can vote directly for him. As a matter of a favor of the doubtful policy of writing le ters, just on the eve of elections, to define pos tions. His friends ask and expect no such thin at his hands. The Presidency must seek him not be that. In the days when men were ele vated to the Presidency somewhat in considera-tion of past services and the high moral characters they had uniformly sustained, no defining of positions was necessary—no written pledges were asked. Washington needed no such aids to obtain the votes of the people, nor did the immortal author of the immortal Declaration of Independence. The people are looking to General Scott to restore the old order of thing in these matters; and if in this matter of de does not disappoint them, then, certain I am they will not disappoint him. As a friend to his country, his position has been often defined on many a hattle-field in the war of 1812, and much later period. His talents no man questions. Is is Slavery alone that asks for the deof positions. Years ago General Scot should not now change a word he then penned Others may write what they please; he has

for the candidacy as entirely between President

Everybody understands President Fillmore's position upon the Slavery issues now before the be ready to support him, as the Slavery issue are almost the only issues in which they seen to feel the least interest, save the issues of of

Democracy, whose position is equivocal upon the controlling question of the day. They have all gone out of the way: there is none that standeth right among them, no, not one. Gen eral Houston is the best of them all, and he is Messrs. Butler, Buchanan, Cass. and Donglas, are with the South in all issues where she has interests distinct from, or in opposition to Northern interests: and as a mat er of course, we expect the South to go for them, if the Whigs select any candidate except President Fillmore; and with him, even, as a candidate, the Whigs cannot expect much of the South, when the South can vote for one of her "natural allies" at the North. But it must not be forgotten that General Harrison received Northern votes enough, and more than enough, to elect him, in 1840; and to-day General Scott is stronger in the free States than General Harrison was in October, 1839-two months before the meeting of the Whig Conention at Harrisburg, of that year. General Harrison received the electoral votes of five of the six New England States in 1840, and Gen-

eral Scott can have them all in 1852.

The Free Soil Whigs in the free States great-ly outnumber the Fugitive Slave Law Whigs, and will control nearly every delegate from the is an improvement exhibiting itself in the Democratic party at the North; and were there any one prominent man of that party as free from the control of the South as is General Scott, he would receive a handsome support in Heaven protect us from him. the next Baltimore Convention. As matters now are, all the Northern Delegates who are in clining to be right will give their votes in the Democratic Convention for General Houston, in preference to either General Cass, General tler, Senator Douglas, or Mr. Buchanan They will prefer a liberal Southern man to an diberal Northern man, knowing that the former would be more inclined to do well by the North than would the latter. Houston would be closed against always always the second of the Christian equality of its own colored by the second of the Christian equality of the offert laborators. he elected against almost any other man than Scott, while against him he would make no eadway at the North. The Presidency is deemed too much, by many, to be added to the 10,000,000 and 95,000 square miles of terriby the Democracy, there is no knowing how much further she is to be humored by the same party for party purposes.

ing parties in the country, as from one or the other of them must come the next President; and yet I know well there is another party, whose rapidly growing importance in the free States is exerting a very powerful influence upon the movements and character of both of the other parties, and which will soon control the leading actions of both parties, or else ex-ceed either of them in numbers, in almost every dential contest, it will outnumber the Demo-eratic party in two of the New England States; ald the Whigs support Mr. Fillmore for President, it will outnumber the Whig party in at least three of the six States; and in two years it will carry five of the six, by decided duralities. New England has been flooded by printed copies of "Lower Law" sermons, published under the direction of "Caste Garden Committees," and feanked from Washington City, and with speeches delivered in Congress, and with addresses before meetings of the Peo-ple in various places, all in favor of "passive bedience" and "non-resistance to the powers away with such teachings, and to adhere to first principles, and follow not after those who fear the Slave Power more than they fear the displeasure of the True God. Hereafter you hall see that Boston alone can elect a Northern man of Southern principles to Congress, from all New England. The struggle will be hard, even in Boston, to prevent the election of an "Eliot" in future. Rely upon it, the last advocate of the divinity of the Fugitive Slave Law has been elected from any other of the twenty-nine Congressional districts in New

You can have but a faint idea of the state of pher. Mr. It is to be regretted that its original throught proper to violence in case of resistance. ws of the affair reached Lancaster, our deputy resecuting attorney left for the scene of action, ith Alderman Reigart—a man fitted for the task—and accompanied by a band of men-glad of the chance of harassing the colored population, and committing all the violence in The results were as I have spoken of; and, if were upon my honor and my oath to try these

ruses, I would say that the outrages commited under the authority of law, and supposed to be sanctioned by Mr. Marshal Roberts, Mr. ommissioner Ingraham, and our county aunorities, were more lawless, more deserving of unishment, than anything which has disgraced prinshment, than anything which has disgraced this county for years. These desperate men-aided and supported by a band of marines, whose presence was wholly unnecessary, and therefore an insult to the people, did not seek therefore an insult to the people, did not seek to support the law; their object was to arrest as many colored people as possible, hoping that in the general rush of kidnappers which was expected to Lancaster and Philadelphia, a expected to Lancaster and Philadelphia, a possible would be made in finding in his correspondence with intimate friends. A few hours before his death, he exclaimed, "Reknown that such a fine amount of prey was on hand in our jail, than claimants enough ere present to seize them. Fifteen arrests ade (including a few made by the townway, who voluntarily surrendered themselves. Of these, the last named, and nine of the colored men, were identified by Mr. Henry H. Kline, the deputy of Mr. Commissioner Ingraham, who attempted the arrest of the ingrives in the first instance. The evidence, as given by him against Messrs. Hanaway and Lewis, scarcely amounted to more than proving a refusal to as sist in arresting the slaves. He swore most positively, and without reserve, to the identity of nine of the colored men, and told severally what part they performed in the battle.

The prosecution also produced a poor, half diotic negro, scarcely superior to the last-named in intellect, who also swore most positively to the identity of two of the colored persons pres-ent; one of whom he saw shoot Mr. Edward Gorsuch, the other cut him with a corn-cutter. This poor fellow stood his cross-examination

lence appearing, they were discharged. In de- and at one time he professed to have experienced an alibi by their neighbors and employers, in giveness I have the strongest conviction; I am whose service they were at the time—nearly all white persons—many of them as respectable men as any in this county. These men, in almost every instance, stood the most searching obtained, but without success. The solitude of most every instance, stood the most searching cross-examination without faltering, and the ingenious Attorney General of Maryland, who almost entirely relieved our own attorneys, in vain in renouncing it, since there is no difficulty; a attempted to foil them. In fact, I feel perfectly certain that there was not one man of common understanding, who listened attentively to the testimony upon both sides, who had the least them. If there breathes a creature more empty idea, from any evidence given, that any one of of enjoyment than myself, I sincerely pity him. the colored men charged with being engaged in this affair had had the least connection with it. The testimony of Mr. Kline was given in a slone renders the present tolerable. The darkreckless and vindictive spirit, with an apparent determination to convict the prisoners; and as est gloom. In this world all my efforts have to the negro witness, an alibi was proved for proved abortive; I have no longer a friend."

Mr. Editor, let me, through your columns, congratulate the good and order-loving citizens of this county, and our State, upon the success of John L. Thompson, Deputy Attorney General, J. Franklin Reigart, Alderman of Laneaster city, and their worthy associates, Messrs. Kitch, Bowman, Kauffman, and company, whom Mr. Thompson has flattered in the columns of the newspapers, who, after many days' labor and fatigue, in support of the outraged laws, finally succeeded in arresting fifteeen harmless negroes, not one of whom had any hand in the outrage for which they were arrested. Brave

men! successful officers! Mr. J. Franklin Reigart, having heard the Mr. J. Franklin Reigart, having heard the testimony, or such of it as suited him, went deliberately to work and committed Messrs. Hanaway and Lewis, and the nine colored men, in a month, for the first time, I understand your each of the latter having proved an alibi, to Moyamensing Prison, in the county of Phila-delphia, to answer the charge of high treason. can jurisprudence do not contain a greater out-rage than this petty Lord Jeffries has thus attempted to perpetrate upon the rights and liberties of the people. This result was early foreseen, from the partial course of Alderman Reimy feet had never crossed the threshold of the erties of the people. This result was early fore-seen, from the partial course of Alderman Rei-gart; and our President Judge Lewis must have known, and it is asserted did know, that a writ of habeas corpus would be asked for, the moment the prisoners were committed to the custody of the marshal of the United States: but about fifteen minutes before the commitments were made, and the writs could be asked for his Honor took the cars for Philadelphia. and the ends of justice were thus defeated, by a man who aspires to the Supreme Bench at the ensuing election. For one, I say, devoutly, may

Yours, respectfully,

THE ARISTOCRACY OF COLOR IN THE

We find in the New York papers the follow members. The mover of the effort, John Jay, ing resolution to obtain justice for his despised and injured brethren; but its repeated denial or postponement by that church should draw upon it the condemnation of Christendom, aye. but I still cling to the cross of my Redeemer, and with God's aid, firmly resolve to lead a life less unworthy of one who calls himself the humble follower of Jesus Christ. Many pas-

"Mr. John Jay moved that the Church of the Messiah, (colored,) of this city, be admitted into the Convention along with the other churches applying for admission. In the case of other churches, said Mr. Jay, there was no difficulty, as their application was immediately received on presentation, and they were admit-ted with great promptitude. This case, however, had been made an exception: but he trusted that the Convention would decide upon its ap-plication immediately, without any technical

Hon. John C. Spencer said, that as the appli-cation of this church had not been regularly taken up each successive year, after it was first come before the Gonvention now, except made in regular order. He desired to know if the

hands of the Committee.

Mr. Jay expressed his desire to have the report of the Committee on the Incorporation of Churches for 1846 read to the Conven-

sould find no mention in it of the application of the Church of the Messiah; but, on looking over the document again, discovered that it had been before the Committee at that Convention. estion would be met at once—that it might definitively acted upon.

Hon. J. C. Spencer was of the opinion that he report of the Committee to the Convention of 1846, in relation to the Church of the Messiah, died with the Convention. He suggested, how-ever, that the certificate of incorporation should be handed to the proper Committee, that the certificate presented in 1846 might be allowed to come up regularly before the Convention.

those persons implicated in the Christiana af-subject of the grace of the service of deavored to consecrate himself to the service of deavored to consecrate himself to the service of Christ. It is to be regretted that his biograthings in the vicinity of this fatal affray for several days after the occurrence. Parties of armed ruffians, to the number of fifteen to hope, or whether, indeed, he ever abandoned it. twenty, scoured the country, arresting without Certain it is, he did not find, even in religion, warrant, persons entirely innocent of any par-icipation in the disturbance, entering and searching houses, without authority by threats When the a penitent and of a believer ; but with the cares public life his instability increased, his imlses became more extravagant and dominant, misanthropic feelings became more overwhelming, his ancestral pride and political an-imosity betrayed him into a duel, and he died as the fool dieth, with the word REMORSE breathing upon his lips, and his whole soul concentrated in the great and good act of his life,

THE EMANCIPATION OF HIS SLAVES.

Though far from home, having called in witsses, his eyes flashing with unnatural light, and his long index finger pointing toward them, he said: "I confirm all the directions in my will respecting my slaves, and direct them to be enforced, particularly in regard to a provision for their support." This was the last act of his life. "At a quarter before twelve o'clock, on the 24th of June, 1833, aged sixty years, he breathed his last, in a chamber of the City Ho-tel. No. 41 Third street, Philadelphia."

morse! remorse!" at the top of his voice. called for a dictionary, that he might see the word. None being in the room, his physician, Dr. Parish, wrote the word on the back of one ship constable) of colored men, and two white men, Messrs, Elijah Lewis and Castrar Hanagreat intensity, exclaiming, "Remorse! you have no idea what it is; you can form no idea of it whatever, it has contributed to bring me to my present situation; but I have looked to the Lord Jesus Christ, and hope I have obtained nurdon."
Restless, unhappy man! Three times to Ex-

rope, unable to endure excitement, miserable in solitude, mental activity essential to his comfort, but that activity of mind consuming his frail body! Who will deny that man may have within his own breast the elements of hell? How refreshing to a spirit oppressed with a sense of sin, and struggling to measure the import of the word remorse—how refreshing the thought, "but I have looked to the Lord Jesus Christ, and hope I have obtained pardon!' For many years John Randolph was an infidel but he cherished a high regard for Dr. Moses Hoge and Rev. Mr. Meade, and in later years very poorly, but Mr. Kline went through his like a man.

In regard to six of the colored men, no evience, the nine identified colored persons proved conversion. He says: "Of the necessity for for Such was his language, as quoted from his letters during the years 1816 and 1817. In 1818, his mind was in a worse state, if possible. Religion was the absorbing subject of his meditations. He became the victim of the deepest melancholy. His friends endeavored to alleviate the agonies of his mind, but in vain. But light shone upon the darkness-from the gloon of hell, he mounted to the third heavens While ascending the Peaks of Otter, the highest point of the Blue Ridge Mountains, I

ife." He often boked back to the days of youth, rendered dear by the recollections of "love and friendship, love! blighted love! deeply buried in his heart's inmost core," and the Fountain of living waters. "Congratulate me, dear Frank; wish me joy you need not; give it you cannot. I am at last reconciled to my God, and have assurance of his pardon, through faith in Christ, agains feelings and character, and that of every real Christian. Let Meade know the glad tidings. The consequences that I have experienced, that I now feel, in that sunshine of the heart which the peace of God that passeth all understand-ing alone can bestow. Mine has been no sudden change of opinion. I can refer to a record house of prayer. The consummation of my conversion is owing to a variety of causes. Real converts to Christianity agree at the same moment to the same facts. I now read with relish, and understand, St. Paul's Epistles, which, not long since, I could not comprehend. Taking up, a few days ago, the life of John Bunyan, I find an exact coincidence in our feel-

ings and opinions on this head, as well as Such was the language of John Randolph during the latter part of the year 1818; but when he returned to public life, the intensity of his feelings often betrayed him into intemper ate language and extravagant conduct, and in-deed the external deformities of his character grew more marked and striking, though he never relaxed his efforts to overcome and cor-rect the unfortunate deficiencies of his nature. In May, 1819, he compared the business and fire. pleasures of life to the game of push-pin of the little negroes at the corners of the streets; and adds, "I have made a vile return for the goodess which has been manifested towards me or postponement by that church should upon it the condemnation of Christendom, aye, even of Heathendom, for their caste is forgotten the condemnation of Juggernaut.

humble follower of Jesus Christ. Many passes of the Psalms seem written right at me. It is there that I find my sin and sorrows defined the condemnation of Juggernaut.

picted by a fellow-sinner and a fellow-sufferer; and there, too, I find consolation." In 1820, in consequence of the excitement in Congress on account of the Missouri Compro-mise, and the unfortunate death of his friend, Commodore Decatur, Randolph's feelings de fied, for a time, the controlling influence of his will, his words and conduct became extravagant, the nicely-balanced machinery of mind, having lost its regulatior, "went whirling and dashing in mad disorder;" and the ignorant multitude, without sympathy with his delicate but overtaxed sensibilities, proclaimed "the man is mad" Though there was "method in his madness," many facts tend to show that the mind had lost its balance; but during the summind had lost its balance: but during the summer the excitement subsided, and in November he was in Washington "himself again," but more than ever the terror of his political opponents, who, while they respected his arguments and admired his eloquence, qualled before his withering sarcasm. He became more misanthropic. A few expressions, selected from many letters, may show his state of mind: "Heartless intercourse which prevails in what is called the intercourse which prevails in what is called the world. In our day of almost universal political corruption. The hucksters and money-changers of the Temple of Justice. There is no faith among men. I have made up my mind to suffer like a man condemned to the wheel or the stake. could submit, without a murmur, to pass the could submit, without a murmur, to pass the rest of my life on some high, lonely tower, where I might outwatch the bear with thrice great Hermes, and change the enjoyments of society for an exemption from the plagues of life. These press me down to the very earth; and, to rid myself of them, I would gladly purchase an annuity, and crawl into some hole, where I might commune with myself and he

heart, on his way to take passage for England; but, being exposed on the way to a storm, his disease become aggravated, and, for the first time, he yielded to a conqueror. He sleeps qui-ctly at Roanoke—all that remains of Virwhere I might commune with myself, and be still. The life I lead is dreary beyond concep-

State Rights theory of government. Honored, caressed, successful, brilliant, yet most miserable. The vulture was preying upon his vitals. But what had become of his religion? Our biographer does not inform us; nor does he

CORRECT CENSUS OF IRELAND.

"A corrected Parliamentary paper of the asus of Ireland has been published in London. The decrease is 20 per cent. between 1841 and 1851. In 1841, the total population of Ireland was 8.175,124, and on the 31st of March last 6,515,794, being a decrease of 1.659 330 17

the Virginia Convention, revising the Constitu-'Figures," it is said, "cannot lie;" and the tion, in Russia, and in constant epistolary cor-respondence with his friends, nothing more startling fact announced in the above paragraph speaks more eloquently than a thousand volumes of the depths of wretchedness in which grasping landlords and an alien domination appears respecting his religious opinions or experience. Strange phenomenon! What a blank in the history of a great man! Nothing have involved poor, down-trodden Ireland. Alhave involved poor, down-trodden Ireland. Almost two millions of beings—nearly double the population of Massachusetts—have, within the space of ten years, and in one of the most fertile countries on the face of the globe, perished by famine, or by pestilence engendered of famine, or been compelled to seek in a far distant land an asylum from misery and oppression! The decrease of population in Ireland, it will be remarked, is nearly sufficient to counterbalance the increase in England and Scotland during the last ten years; and the fact is too significant to be overlooked, that while the population of the British Islands has remained all but stationary since 1841, that of the United. more appears, except the single sentence, "I have looked to the Lord Jesus Christ, and hope I have obtained pardon."
In 1821, he wrote the long-contested will, giving his slaves their freedom. To this will there was added a codicil in 1826, another in 1828, another in 1831, while in London, bequeathing three thousand pounds to enable his executor to carry into execution his will respecting his slaves; and in his dying hour he gathered witnesses around him, and, in the most solemn manner, confirmed the directions made in his will in his will concerning his slaves; and yet, during all this time, in public speeches and but stationary since 1841, that of the United private correspondence, he was the advocate of States has increased more than six millions during the same period! Well may the enthusiast exclaim, in the prophetic language of African slavery, or, rather, the opponent of emancipation. He was ready to hazard every-thing in defence of the rights of the South. He would admit no compromise on the Missouri question. "I now appeal to this nation, whether

Westward the march of empire takes its way." Chelsea Telegraph.

ANECDOTES OF REV. LEMUEL HAINES

He happened to go into a store where arden spirits were drank as well as sold. In his pleasant manner he addressed them, "How do ye do?" The merchant, willing to jest a little, replied," O, not more than half drunk." "Well, well," said-Mr. Haines, "I am glad there is a reformation begun."

A young elegyman, in conversation, on the subject of an educated ministry, remarked, that ministers without learning succeeded well, and ignorant ones usually do the best. "Won't you tell me," said Mr. H., "how much ignorance is necessary to make an eminent preacher A minister, having had his house burnt, was stating the circumstances to Mr. H., adding that the most of his manuscript sermons were consumed. Mr. H. replied, "Don't you think,

pared the extremes to acquiesce in the com-promise. "His masterly efforts arrested that centripetal tendancy which was destroying the counterbalance of the States." "He died in the midst of battle, but not until the victory brother, they gave more light from the fire than ever they did from the pulpit?" A physician, of libertine principles, to whom he was indebted, had started for the then far west, and stopped in town. Mr. H., learning the fact, waited on him, confessed the debt, and started off to borrow the money. He was callstarted on to borrow the money. He was call-ed back by the Doctor, who presented a re-ceipt in full, adding, "Here, Mr. Haines, is a discharge; you have been a faithful servant here a long time, and received but a poor sup-We care not to attempt an estimate of the merits and demerits of Randolph's political character. It is his mental and moral history

port. I give you the debt."

Mr. Haines thanked him, and still expresse his willingness to pay, when the Doctor added, "But you must pray for me, and make me a good man." Mr. Haines quickly replied, "Why, Doctor, I think I had much better pay Middletown News.

which attracts our attention. His history is an interesting one—scarcely less so than that of Ignatius Loyola, and scarcely less mysterious. We have studied it profoundly, but in vain. We do not, cannot comprehend him. If his mother ever did, it was before his character Meeting a preacher who had been on a tour, preaching false doctrines, he said to him. "You have been out on a preaching tour, and what have been out on th most vivid and impassioned remembrance of her person, her charms and her virtues. He destroy such a cause," was the reply. "You need not be concerned about that; he will never try," said Mr. H.

Having solemnized a marriage in a neighboring town, the young and rather ignorant bride-groom said to him, "What, sir, is your usual fare?" He humorously replied, "That depends entirely upon the parties; if they are promising and respectable, we of course receive a liberal reward; if they are what we call poor things, we expect but little." A liberal fee was instantly presented.

Being once at an association, he addres minister near him, who was a stranger, and in-quired what kind of a minister they had settled in such a town. He was answered, "a man of rather ordinary qualifications." At this he wondered that a town of such standing and conse-quence should settle such a minister. But looking round the room, he saw by the smile on every face that this stranger was no other than the minister in question. After joining in the laugh, he added, "But it appears that this minister has one good qualification." "And what is that?" said they. "Why, he is a man of truth," was the reply.—Christian Mirror.

AUDUBON AT NIAGARA FALLS

A few years ago there arrived at the hotel, rected near Niagara Falls, an old-looking man, whose appearance was quite in contrast with that of the crowds of well-dressed and polished figures which adorned that celebrated resort. He seemed just to have sprung from the woods. His dress, which was made of leather, stood dreadfully in need of repair, apparently not having felt the touch of either. laundress or needle-woman for many a long month. A worn-out blanket, that might have served for a bed, was buckled to his shoulders, a large knife hung on one side, balanced by a rusty tin box on the other; and his beard, uncropped, tangled, and coarse, left down upon his bosom, as if to counterpoise the weight of black hair locks that supported themselves upon his back and shoulders. This strange being, to the spectators seemingly half civilized and half savage, had a quick, glancing eye, an elastic, firm movement, and seemed able to cut his way through the cane-brakes, both of society and of the all decrees.

ty and of the wilderness.

He pushed his steps into the sitting room, unstrapped his little burden, quietly looked round for the landlord, and then modestly asked for breakfast. The host at first drew back with evident repugnance at the apparition which thus proposed to intrude its uncouth form among the genteel visiters, but a word whispered in his ear speedily satisfied his doubts. The stranger took his place among the company, some staring some shrugging doubts. The stranger took his place among the company, some staring some shrugging, and some even laughing outright. Yet it has turned out, that there was more in that single man than in all the rest of the throng; he called himself an American woodsman; he was a true, genuine son of Nature, yet one who had been entertained with distinction at the tables Cuvier belonged, had been proud to welcom his entrance; in short, he was one whose famhad been growing brighter, while the fashiona-ble who laughed at him, and many much great-er even than they, have utterly perished From every hill top, and every deep shady grove, the birds, those "living blossoms of the air," will sing his name. The little wren will pipe it with her matin hymn about our houses the oriole carol it from the slender grasses of the meadows; the turtle roll it through the secret forests; the many-voiced mocking bird pour it along the evening air; and the imperial in rear of Mr. Clay," who happened to be addressing the Senate.

"Raise me up," said Randolph; "I want to hear that voice again."

Mr. Clay having concluded his remarks, and seeing Mr. Randolph, went to speak to him, saying, as he offered his hand, "Mr. Randolph, I hope you are better, sir!"

"No, sir!" replied Randolph, "I am a dying man; and I came here expressly to have this interview with you." the bird of Washington, as he sits in his home, far upon the blue mountains, will screit to the tempests and the stars. He was John James Audubon, the Ornithologist.

ORIGIN OF THE PENNY POSTAGE.-A trav-

of observation; he offered to pay the postage of the strength and has recently been received in this country from the colony of Liberia, in Africa, and a part of it is now on view in Manchester, where it has attracted considerable attention. In May, 1850, attracted considerable attention. Law has been elected from any other of the twenty-niner Congressional districts in New England or to the Senate by any one of her six State Legislatures.

In the first every beyond concept to come up regularly before the Convention.

Mr. Jay replied that he had no objection, if the matter were decided upon at once, that the delegates applying for admission might take for the Presidency, General Winfield Scott is concluded by making a motion that the papers.

In the first every beyond concept to come up regularly before the Convention.

Mr. Jay replied that he had no objection, if the colony of Liberia, in Africa, and a part of it is now on view in Manchester, where it has the conferred that the proceeding had been the colony of Liberia, in Africa, and a part of it is now on view in Manchester, where it has the conferred that the proceeding had been the colony of Liberia, in Africa, and a part of it is now on view in Manchester, where it has the conferred that the proceeding had been the concepts that the colony of Liberia, in Africa, and a part of it is now on view in Manchester, without hope, so far at least as respects this without hope, so far at least as respects this world. I dare not look upon that the letter was empty; that certain signs and strong, and on the future of the colony of Liberia, in Africa, and a part of it is now on view in Manchester, where it has the colony of Liberia, in Africa, and a part of it is now on view in Manchester, where it has the colony of Liberia, in Africa, and a part of it is now on view in Manchester, where it has the colony of Liberia, in Africa, and a part of it is now on view in Manchester, where it has the colony of Liberia, in Africa, and a part of it is now on view in Manchester, where it has the colony of Liberia, in Africa, and a part of it is now on view in Manchester, where it has the colony of Liberia, in Africa, and sold by Island it

BY I P MORRIS

A little Frenchman loaned a merchant five thousand dollars when the "times were good." He called at the counting-house a few years ago in a state of agitation not easily described.

"How do you do?" inquired the merchant.
"Sick—ver sick." replied monsieur. What's the matter ?"

"De times is de matter." "De times?—what disease is that?"
"De malaide dat break all de merchants

"Ah! the times, eh? Well, they are bad, very bad, sure enough; but do they effect

Vy, monsieur, I lose de confidence.' In whom ?" "In everybody."

"Not in me, I hope." Pardonnez moi, monsieur, but I do not know who to trust at present, when all de mer-chants break several times to pieces."

"Then I presume you want your money?"
"Oui, monsieur, I starve for want of Far-

Can't you do without it?" "No, monsieur, I must have him."
"You must?"

"Out, monsieur," said dimity-breeches, turnng pale with apprehension for the safety of "And you can't do without it?"

No. monsieur, not von leetle moment lon-The merchant reached his bank book, drew

a check on the bank for the amount, and hand ed it to his visiter 'Vat is dis, monsieur?"

"A check for five thousand dollars, with the "Is it bon?" said the Frenchman, with

Certainly.

"Have you de l'argent in de bank ?"

And it is parfaitment conveniently to pay "Undoubtedly. What astonishes you p.d.

"Yo, dat you have got him in dese times." "Oh, yes, and I have plenty more. I owe nothing that I cannot pay at a moment's no-

The Frenchman was perplexed. 'Monsieur, you shall do me one leetle favor,

With all my heart."

"With all my heart."

"Vell, monsieur, you shall keep de l'argent for me one leetle year longer."

"Why, I thought you wanted it?"

"Tout au contraire. I no want de l'argent; I want de grand confidence. Suppose you no got de money; den I want him very much—suppose you got him; den I no vant him at all.

ous comprenez, eh?"
After some other conference, the little Frenchman prevailed upon the merchant to retain the money, and left the counting-house with a light heart, and a countenance very different from the one he wore when he entered. His confidence was restored, and, although he did not stand in need of the money, he wished to know

afternoon, under the great accumulation of ice and he was in great trouble, for he had searched long to find a suitable stick, and he knew not where to find another. If he could find one, it would be green, and unfit for use. Very early in the morning, while the day had scarce-

ly dawned, the manufacturer and his gues were at the mill, to see what should be done. A farmer, who lived two or three miles off, was already looking on. As the manufacturer looked painfully at his catastrophe: "Bad break that, Mr.," said the farmer. "Yes, very bad," said the manufacturer.

"Can't mend that stick, can you?" said the

"No." said the manufacturer, "and worst of it is, I don't know where to get another."
"Well," said the farmer, "I guess I can tell

you where you can find one." You can?" said the manufacturer

Well," said the farmer, "I thought that shaft would break, likely as not some time or other, and I had a tree in my woods I thought would make a stick to suit you; and I cut it down and snaked it home, and it has been seasoning more than a year. So when I heard your shaft was broken, I thought I'd come over and let you know."

"You're just the man I wanted to see," said the manufacturer, "if only it was light enough How much do you ask for the stick, if it will suit me ?"

"Oh, I'm sure 'twill suit ye, or I shouldn'

set a price, but at last he guessed one hundred dollars would be about right. "I'll come over and see it after breakfast, said the manufacturer." He did so, and told stances the stick was worth five hundred dollars to him. Are not such people able to take care of themselves?"—Exchange paper.

Mr. Junius Smith continues to pursue with zeal and success the cultivation of the tea plant in South Carolina. In a letter of the 23d ultimo to the New York Journal of Commerce

"The tea seedlings which have germinated this summer, and are now from eight to ter inches in height, are far more numerous than inches in height, are far more numerous than I have had them at any former period. The excessive drought and heat have, no doubt, been prejudicial to the vegetation of the tea nut, as well as to the growth and vigor of the tea plant. The absolute necessity of a more thorough irrigation is quite apparent. My older and larger plants now stand heat and cold, and have grown finely since they were transplanted from the village in March. Most of them are covered with blossom buds. transplanted from the village in March. Most of them are covered with blossom buds. The first blossom appeared yesterday. Numbers of others are just ready to open out. The autumnal planting of tea nuts have germinated more generally than those planted in the spring and summer in lesser number. The nuts which I have just received from Chica. I have just received from China, of this year's ty of which will be spared for those desirons of planting, which will be the best that can be obtained. I am aware that farmers, as well the long time they must wait for the latter har-vest. Many of them, doubtless, with me, can remember when there was not a bale of cotton floating upon the ocean."

From the Louisville Presbyterian Herald

eller, sauntering through the lake districts of England some years ago, arrived at a small public house just as the postman stopped to deliver a letter. A young girl came out to receive it. She took it in her hand, and turned it over and over, and asked the charge. It was a large sum—no less than a shilling. Sighing heavily, she observed that it came from her brother, but she was too poor to take it in, and she returned it to the postman accordingly. The traveller was a man of kindness as well as of observation; he offered to pay the postage himself, and, in spite of more reluctance on the girl's part than he could well understand her than the very first use to which the discovery of printing was applied, was the production of the Holy Bible. This was accomplished at Mentz, between the years 1450 and 1455. Guttenberg was the inventor of the art; Faust, a gold-smith, furnished the necessary funds. Had it been a single page, or even an entire sheet, which was then produced, there might have been a single page, or even an entire sheet, which was then produced, there might have been a single page, or even an entire sheet, which was then produced, there might have been a single page, or even an entire sheet, which was the produced, there was the produced the here was something in the work and th that the very first use to which the discovery o affair, which, if not unprecedented, rendered singular in the usual current of human events. This Bible was in two folio volumes, which have been justly praised for the strength and beauty of the paper, the exactness of the register, and the lustre of the ink. The work contained twelve hundred and eighty-two pages, and, being the first ever printed, of course in an immense.

the only one who can receive a majority of the votes of any one of the New England States, and he can receive a majority in every one of them, as all the Whigs, some of the Free Soil men, and many of the Democrats, will vote for him. Mark this prediction.

Mark this prediction.

New Hampshire.

From the Central Christian Herald.

September 28, 1851.

Though the newspapers, ere this have informed you of the conclusion of the hearing of formed you of the conclusion of the hearing of the policy of the hearing of filtr, yet a line from an eye witness may not be larger and the concernate in filed in relation to the Church of the Messiah be referred to the Committee on the Incorporation of the New England States, and the Church of the Messiah be referred to the Committee on the Incorporation of Churches.

The motion was put without further discussion, and carried.

From the Central Christian Herald.

September 28, 1851.

Though the newspapers, ere this have informed you of the conclusion of the hearing of formed you of the conclusion of the hearing of filter the policy of the policy of the policy of the policy of the precedence of the policy of the pol Berlin, and one in the Royal Library of Paris. Of the fourteen remaining copies, ten are in England, there being one copy in each of the libraries of Oxford, Edinburgh, and London, and seven in the collections of different noblemen. The vellum copy has been sold as high as \$1,300. James Lennox, Esq., of this city, has a copy in his library, which was purchased by Mr. David Davidson, agent for Messrs. Wiley & Putnam, at auction, in London, in 1848, for the sum of £500 sterling—could to \$2,220. for the sum of £500 sterling—equal to \$2,220 independent of freight or duties. house officers passed it free of duty, in consideration of its being a curiosity. It is the only one upon this side of the Atlantic.

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Medica, Boudoin College.
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This I have now done with a high degree of actisfaction cases both of adults and children show, a powerful rem I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful rem dy for coids, and coughs, and putmonary diseases dy for coids, and coughs, and putmonary diseases dy for coids, and coughs, and putmonary diseases.